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THE CHRONICLE-UNION IS THE PIONEER JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE MOUNTAINS, IN CALIFORNIA.

A DREADED GUEST.

European Courts Again to Be Invaded by the Shah of Persia.

His Conduct on Former Visits So Shocked Royal Society That It Held Its Hands Up in Unaffected Horror and Consternation.

"The shah is coming again! Good Lord, deliver us!" Such is the fervent litany of the courts of Europe. For it is announced that during the present year Naar-ed-Din, the king of kings, will descend from the peacock throne and make a tour of the chief capitals of Europe as the guest of the sovereigns thereof. To say that the news causes consternation is to put the case too mildly. It is a reign of terror. The coming of the shah will have much political significance. Of that, according to the Philadelphia Times, there is no doubt. And merely on that score it is perhaps well that he is to come. Affairs are in a bad way in Persia. There is widespread discontent with the shah's rule, based chiefly on the allegation that he is subservient to European influences. Of this discontent priests are the chief promoters. Indeed, the whole priesthood of the empire is hostile to the shah, and its hostility is scarcely disguised.

Certain it is, at any rate, that the Russian government is in close sympathy and active alliance with the Persian priests in their opposition to the shah. And the chief object of Nasr-ed-Din's approaching visit to Europe is, first, to see what aid and comfort he can get from England, Germany and Austria for the maintenance of his throne; and, second, failing that, to make the best terms he can with Russia. On these grounds alone there would be no objection to his coming, for England has set out to build a railroad through Palestine and Syria to India, or to the Persian gulf at the least, and it is therefore highly desirable to get on the closest possible terms of friendship with the shah. And that end could far better be effected by having him come to England than by sending any number of ambassadors to him at Teheran. The trouble is, however, that he comes not merely as an important political personage, but as a most offensive individual personage as well, and it is in this latter capacity that he has literally stricken with dismay and horror the courts of Europe, where his last visitation is only too well remembered.

His first visit to Europe was made in 1873 and his second in 1879. He came again in 1889, and it was then observed that his manners had not in the least improved. He still insisted, for example, on throwing under the table his plates and other dishes as fast as he got through with their contents. Perhaps that is the approved Persian table etiquette. But in a sumptuously furnished European palace, with china as fragile as eggshells and worth its weight in gold, it is, to say the least, rather trying. At his first dinner as the guest of Queen Victoria, in 1889, it is said, he thus destroyed a thousand dollars' worth of rare china. At all subsequent meals a number of waiters were kept standing close behind him to snatch up his plates the moment he seemed done with them, or at least to take them from his hand before he could throw them under the table. Even despite these precautions he broke several things and hit some of the other guests on the feet and shins with the dishes.

On one occasion the shah was seated at the table next to one of the most stately and dignified royal princesses of Europe. He was helped to some asparagus, cooked in a peculiarly delicious manner. Picking up a stalk in his fingers, he sucked the end of it with evident delight. Then turning to his fair neighbor he exclaimed: "Ba! ba! How good it is!" and thrust the same stalk into her mouth for her also to taste.

Nor was his conversation less embarrassing than his table manners. Talking with a nobleman of great distinction, he suddenly asked:

"Is that your wife over there?"

"Yes, your majesty."

"But she is old and ugly. Why don't you get rid of her and take a new one one of these young and pretty women?"

As he spoke in a tone perfectly audible to the lady under discussion, and indeed to most of the company in the room, the sensation produced may best be left to the imagination. Nor was the scene less embarrassing when the shah one evening approached one of the royal princesses and began to pat and pinch her plump shoulders, saying: "Ah, you are the kind of woman I like! You are not all bones! I will get rid of one of my wives and take you in her place!"

The shah is, however, as a matter of fact, a particularly amiable and kind-hearted man. For this he has been noted since his boyhood. It is a matter of authentic record that the shah on a certain occasion was about to set forth on a tour through his dominions, attended by all his court and a vast retinue, all of whom were actually on the road, when he found his pet cat fast asleep on the identical fur mantle which he wished to wear, whereupon he set him down to wait until puss should of its own accord wake up and leave its couch; and that not coming to pass for some time, the court and retinue were dismissed for the day and the start postponed until the morrow, when, be it observed, the shah's attendants took good care that no cat again should use the mantle for a bed.

WAR CLOUDS IN EUROPE.

Probabilities of a Clash Between the Great Nations.

What the Effect of a European War Would Be Upon This Country—A Strain That Cannot Be Long Sustained.

Harold Frederic, one of the shrewdest American observers across the seas, notes the estimate that there are one hundred and thirty thousand more men under arms in Europe than there were last Christmas, and remarks: "It is now the universal expectation that when the Christmas of 1894 comes around it will find an altered map. This strain is too heavy. Something must give way somewhere during the coming year."

Predictions of a great impending European war have been made confidently from time to time during the last decade, says the Boston Traveller, yet they have not been fulfilled, and many will turn an incredulous ear to Mr. Frederic, saying: "The outlook has been as forbidding more than once since the chief military powers began to swell their armaments to their present enormous size, and yet, somehow, peace has been preserved. Why, then, is there not reason to believe that 1894 will repeat the story of 1893 and its immediate predecessors, and another Christmas come with the sword still in the scabbard?"

To those who thus appeal to the experience of the nearer past it is unhappily easy to return an answer. This answer may be summed up in Mr. Frederic's words: "The strain is too heavy. Something must give way somewhere." For a long time now the rival powers of Europe have been engaged in a contest which has been only less exhausting to them than actual warfare would have been. They have been putting forth prodigious exertions to overawe their respective rivals with exhibitions of force, until, in some instances, the burdens of taxation under which they are groaning have become intolerable. Italy, indeed, has almost reached the verge of bankruptcy; Russia, despite her vast extent, is financially in no enviable plight; while France, Germany and Austria-Hungary, although much better able to continue the trial of endurance, keenly feel the effects of such ruinous competition and know that it is only a question of time when they will be forced to reduce their military expenditures, or draw the sword in the hope of conquering a less troublesome peace.

It is becoming more and more evident, therefore, that a crisis in their affairs is approaching, and one that means upheaval. The different nations referred to, conscious that even partial disarmament will not be agreed to, know that war is practically inevitable. Not one of them, perhaps, feels fully ready for war, yet they doubt if they will ever be much readier than now, and hence all are on the alert that they may not be taken unawares.

We on this side of the ocean do not view the fast-gathering European war clouds with pleasure. An old world conflict would benefit us for the time being by increasing the demand for our products, but, in the long run, we should suffer from it, and in ways that need not be indicated. Yet, even if such a conflict should insure permanent benefits to us we should not rejoice to see it break out. We know what war means, and having reason, if ever a nation has had, to love peace, we are full of sympathy for Mother Europe in her trials, and would wish that the blessings we enjoy might become her happy portion.

LAND BARONS.

They Hold Millions of Acres of Swamp Land in Louisiana.

The New Orleans Picayune prints a table of the land barons of Louisiana and their holdings of unimproved timber and swamp tracts, from which it appears that alien syndicates, companies and individuals own more than 2,200,000 acres. One syndicate claims 400,000 acres, several possess 100,000 and more and holdings of from 20,000 to 90,000 acres are not uncommon. Most of this land is owned in the western states, but to capitalists of New York and Philadelphia several hundred thousand acres belong.

The Picayune explains that originally the United States owned all of the lands in Louisiana other than those which at the time of the cession by France were held by private persons or corporations. Subsequently what were known as swamp lands, that is to say, lands that were subject to tidal overflow from the sea or were annually flooded by the Mississippi, became the property of the state, with the provision that it should sell them for the purpose of raising a fund to build levees. A considerable territory, consisting of prairie and forest land, was retained by the United States to be sold as homesteads. Such a disposition was made of this land, but it is now largely in possession of syndicates. The Picayune's table includes the swamp, homestead and sea-marsh lands. The last named, a lion's share of which has been acquired by the Watkins syndicate, must be drained and diked like the Holland coast, and some progress in this work has already been made.

KILLED HIMSELF FOR A LIVING.

A Parisian Swindler Who Took a Novel Means of Raising the Wind.

Gillet, a professional mendicant of Paris, has the peculiar merit of being the organizer of a trick for raising funds which was unknown and undreamed of in the philosophy of the ablest representatives of the old Cour des Miracles, says a writer in the London Telegraph. He pretended to hang himself from a tree seven times during the summer, and on each occasion he was cut down from his gibbet by Good Samaritans, who invariably sent round the hat for him on the spot. In some instances the rescuers may have been Gillet's confederates, but according to what can be gathered he usually preferred to work alone. Having selected a fine day for his operations, Gillet dressed himself carefully and went to the woods of Boulogne or Vincennes. He next made choice of a tree near where young children were playing, and having put a noose round his neck strung himself up. Then he groaned and attracted the children, who ran in alarm to their mothers or nurses, until in a moment there was a crowd around him. Men summoned to the spot, and sometimes the women who were called, extricated the artful mendicant from his apparently perilous position. He was extended on the grass, his hands were rubbed, cordials were pressed to his lips and smelling bottles put under his nose. When he revived the first question put to him was naturally: Why did he do it? Pointing to a pocket of his coat he would say: "Here is a letter which will explain all!" The document being opened contained a communication to the effect that Gillet wanted to hang himself of his own free will. His desire to die was caused by destitution, and he had not eaten for two days. A collection being made for the sufferer he instantly regained the use of his limbs, and before leaving his generous sympathizers treated them to a brief autobiographical sketch, which set forth that he was a respectable young man from the country who had been stranded in Paris and could find no work to do. It is recorded that Gillet performed this trick with great success between July and September, not only in the woods about Paris, but also in the park at Versailles and in the forest of St. Germain. In the last mentioned place he had the good fortune to be cut down just as a generous Paris banker was passing by, who gave him a liberal donation. Gillet naturally took care to tie his noose in a manner calculated to produce the effect which he intended without imperilling his life. In the winter, when the woods are comparatively deserted, Gillet adopted the old trick of pretending to faint or to have an epileptic fit at the corner of the street. His fraud has at last been detected and charitable people have been warned against his knavery, which has not only deceived ordinary men and women but also astute members of the police force.

CHEATING THE SLOT MACHINES.

Hundreds of Bogus Pennies Inserted. Supposedly Made by Italian Counterfeiters.

From time to time references are seen in the daily papers, referring to the difficulty experienced by the ferry companies, car lines, etc., in disposing of enormous accumulations of ordinary copper cents. The reader is very apt to remember this, particularly if in exchange for a dollar bill he is returned ninety-five one-cent pieces by a conductor. As a matter of fact, says the New York Herald, there is no excuse for the item, much less for a car conductor or change-taker in unloading his weight of copper upon the always more or less abused passenger. The United States subtreasury, at Wall and Nassau streets, makes, and has made it a practice for years, of exchanging minor coin for United States money of large denomination, and it has many regular customers who are so served. There are a number of curious things about cents as they come to the sub-treasury. In the first place, they are quite extensively counterfeited. This may seem strange, as the profit in a counterfeit cent is necessarily small. It is true, however, nevertheless, and is supposed to be the work of Italians, who, more largely than any other nationality, seem to favor the imitation of our minor and subsidiary coin. The Brooklyn and New Jersey ferry companies, the elevated railroads of both New York and Brooklyn and the various slot-machine companies are regular customers for the exchange of cents for other money at the sub-treasury. At times they turn in enormous quantities, the slot companies alone ranging between one hundred and twenty-five and seven hundred dollars a day. As might be expected, all sorts of oddities in the way of coin come in with the quantity taken in the machines. In addition to the counterfeits are scores of "not one cents" of war times, metal discs and foreign copper, Austrian money predominating. As the copper cent is simply a token, no matter what its condition is, it is redeemed at par if it can in any way be identified as United States money. The popularity of the slot machine a year or so ago brought about a curious condition of affairs in the country. This was nothing short of a "cent famine." The headquarters of the company is in New York, and all agents sent their cents here for redemption, which drained the country of its supply and overstocked the minor coin vaults of the subtreasury here with cents.

THE CAMEROONS.

A Country That Is Giving Germany Much Trouble.

An African Territory About Which the English Government Is Vitally Concerned—The Dispute About Its Boundaries.

"Battle in the Cameroons," says a recent cable. What and where are the Cameroons? This from the New York Herald will elucidate a little:

The Cameroons is a territory on the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, one hundred and fifty thousand square miles in extent, and with an estimated population of two millions. It has a coast line of one hundred and twenty miles between the Campo river and the Rio del Rey, is bounded on the northeast by a treaty line running northeast to the east of Yola, on the upper Benue, and on the south by a line running inland, due east from the mouth of the Campo river, to about the meridian of longitude fifteen degrees east, which may be regarded as the eastern or inland limit of the so-called "protectorate."

In 1893 there were one hundred and sixty-six whites, of whom one hundred and nine were German and thirty-one English. It became a German protectorate in 1884, and is placed under an imperial governor, assisted by a chancellor, two secretaries and a local council of three representative merchants. The country is fertile, and numerous valuable African vegetable productions grow in profusion. Plantations of cacao and tobacco have been farmed by a company, and numerous factories carry on an active trade in ivory and palm oil. On January 1, 1888, an import duty was imposed on European goods, and from this the revenue is mainly derived. The chief town is Cameroons, and in the South Batanja, Bimbia and Bakundu Town are other important trading stations, and Aqua Town and Bell Town are the principal native settlements. The imports and exports are quite large.

In April last, Mr. Henry M. Stanley wrote to the peace association a letter in which he attributed the increase of trade in 1892 at African ports under German administration to the growing practice among German merchants of importing into Africa small arms and ammunition. These materials of war, he said, were sold to the slave traders and do inestimable damage. Mr. Stanley inculpated also the Portuguese in his charges. He appealed to the European nations to suppress the traffic in arms carried on by the Germans and Portuguese. Unless this step be taken, he added, all efforts to stop the slave trade would be useless.

In February a German expedition, which was under the command of Freiherr von Stetten, proceeded from the Cameroons coast up the river Sannaga to Balinga, whence it traveled to the thickly populated district of Tikar and reached Ngaudere and Yola. Treaties were concluded with the native tribes in the districts passed through. This reappearance on the coast, the Kreuz Zeitung pointed out, was peculiar in view of the statement made by members of the expedition that Lake Tchad was their goal. It is a fact, though at present an inexplicable one, that German expeditions fail to reach the more easterly portions of the Hinterland of the Cameroons. The expedition returned in September.

England and Germany had a long dispute about the boundaries of the Cameroons, which was settled in May last. The third section of the agreement reads: "The German colonial administration engages not to allow any trade settlements to exist or be erected on the right bank of the Rio del Rey Creek or waterway. In like manner the administration of the Oil rivers protectorate engages not to allow any trade settlements to exist or to be erected on the western bank of the Bakassy peninsula from the first creek below Arsibon's village to the sea and eastward from this bank to the Rio del Rey waterway."

According to the German view the new agreement is a purely fiscal one, intended to enable the British and German administrations to cope with the widespread smuggling, which was especially detrimental to the Cameroons. There had been no question of altering the frontier laid down by the provisional agreement of 1890, which, in consequence of disagreement between the two governments, left the Rio del Rey out of count and settled the frontier as a straight line running from the upper end of the waterway to the rapids of the Cross river. But this indefinite "upper end" has now been fixed as above set forth. Much satisfaction was expressed in Berlin at the pledge given by the English government not to allow trade settlements on the Bakassy peninsula, which otherwise would have afforded an excellent base for contraband operations.

Paper Stockings the Latest.

A Berlin trade journal announces a new German invention — viz., paper stockings. It is told that the stockings are made of a specially prepared impregnated paper stock, which has an extraordinary effect on perspiring feet. The moisture is absorbed by the paper as rapidly as it is formed, and the feet remain dry and warm, while the constant temperature maintained in the shoes is said to be a great preventive of colds.

DIAMOND MOLECULES.

The Gem Is Said to Be a Mass of Very Lively Atoms.

Sir R. Ball, who is fond of revealing the marvelous, has been studying the mysterious action of molecules; and what he has to say concerning the movements of the molecules of a diamond is as truly surprising as anything he has told us about the sun and the planets. Every body is composed of a multitude of extremely, but not infinitely, small molecules, and it might be thought, says Sir Robert (according to a contributor in the Newcastle [England] Chronicle), that in a solid, at all events, the little particles must be clustered together in a compact mass. But the truth is far more wonderful. Were the sensibility of our eyes increased so as to make them a few million times more powerful, it would be seen that the diamond atoms, which form the perfect gem when aggregated in sufficient myriads, are each in a condition of rapid movement of the most complex description.

Each molecule would be seen swinging to and fro with the utmost violence among the neighboring molecules and quivering from the shocks it receives from encounters with other molecules, which occur millions of times in each second. The hardness and impenetrability so characteristic would at first sight seem to refute the supposition that it is no more than a cluster of rapidly moving particles; but the well-known impenetrability of the gem arises from the fact that, when attempt is made to press a steel point into the stone, it fails, because the rapidly moving molecules of the stone batter the metal with such extraordinary vehemence that they refuse to allow it to penetrate or even to mark the crystallized surface. When glass is cut with a diamond the edge which seems so hard is really composed of rapidly moving atoms. The glass which is cut is also merely a mass of moving molecules and what seems to happen is that as the diamond is pressed forward its several particles, by their superior vigor, drive the little particles of glass out of the way.

AN EMPEROR AT THE PLOW.

Curious Rites Performed by the Ruler of China at Certain Intervals.

In order to emphasize the importance of the cultivation of the soil and to encourage his subjects to follow agricultural pursuits, the emperor of China sometimes performs certain rites at the "emperor's field," and goes through the form of plowing and other work of the husbandman. One day recently, says the N. A. U. Cable, the emperor set out at daybreak from his palace, with a numerous and magnificent train of courtiers and others. Before breakfast the emperor arrived at the shrines of the deity presiding over agriculture, and his majesty stopped to offer up his thanksgiving and sacrifices. After changing his dress the morning repast was served, at the end of which the emperor proceeded to the field, at the four corners of which were erected four pavilions where the seeds of wheat and other cereals were placed. In the center were numbers of magnificently attired courtiers, each holding aloft a many-colored flag, while on the side of the passage were scores of aged and white-haired farmers, each having in his hand some agricultural implement. Placing his left hand on the plow and holding the whip in his right hand, the emperor began the ceremony of the occasion. By prearrangement the officers did their allotted share, some wielding the agricultural implements, while others scattered seeds out of the baskets as if sowing, while the emperor was busied with the plow which was hitched to a richly caparisoned bullock, draped in yellow and led by two of the emperor's bodyguards. On the emperor finishing his round at the plow the three princes were ordered to go through the performance, and after them nine high courtiers had their turn, after which the performance closed. Having received the greeting of his officers the emperor returned to his palace.

A Maine Husking Bee.

Tears have often been shed over the partiality of the red ear at the husking, although nobody up to date has questioned that kissing should go by favor; but we see by the report of a Vassalboro husking bee, in the Waterville Mail, says the Lewiston Journal, that for once the old rule was set aside and the ideas of some of our socialistic friends as to "fare and fare alike" got in their work, for "no matter how reserved in manners or how fastidious and how short the acquaintance every woman was smacked and it was hard to tell which acted the worse, the boys or that portion of the assembly made up of the older men, the married men, the bald-headed men or old bachelors."

Poisoning from Charcoal.

A new form of lead paralysis has appeared in Paris among the hands of a chemical charcoal factory. The charcoal was rendered more combustible by being treated by nitrate, and thus better fitted for lighting fires. Nitrate of soda or potash ought to be used for this purpose, but the factory proprietor found it more advantageous to use nitrate of lead, which increased the weight of the product. Naturally, the workmen soon exhibited symptoms of lead poisoning. It is proposed to pass a law forbidding the dangerous process under penalty of a heavy fine and imprisonment.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT MARCH 24, 1894.

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SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. C. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
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The President has nominated Will S. Green, of the Colusa Sun, to be Surveyor-General of California. This is a worthy appointment, and we congratulate Mr. Greene on his appointment. Will S. Green is a Pioneer and has published the Sun more than thirty years. The President could not have made an appointment that could be more satisfactory to the people of the State, irrespective of party.

STATE SENATOR.—The Calaveras Prospect says that Hon. Cyrus Coleman, of Alpine, is an announced candidate for State Senator from the Fourteenth Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Alpine, Amador, Calaveras and Mono. If such is the case Mr. Coleman will not be in the field for Assemblyman this year, and Mono should be entitled to the nomination on the Republican ticket.

Our "citizen soldiers," known as the National Guard, are making a great outcry against the new uniforms the State is furnishing them, as being of poor material and "misfits". On the other hand the Uniform Board say the material is of the best and superior to the Federal army uniforms. The "boys" would probably like to have $75 military suits, so they can look "so sweet" in the eyes of the ladies.

The Cripple Creek miners struck for higher wages and threatened a riot, causing the sending of the Colorado National Guard to the scene. After their arrival the mine owners acceded to their terms and everything is quiet. This row and Gov. Waite's rumpus at Denver will make the taxpayers of Colorado squirm when the bills come in.

Dayton Nev., had a fire on Monday afternoon. The Times office was damaged, but printing material saved. Loss about $2,500, but no insurance. Dayton has an engine, the Enterprise says, which does good duty except when there is a fire.

The Grant Monument Association spent $47,070 on the work last year and have on hand $433,238.76. At the above rate it will take about nine years before the monument is unveiled.

Great destruction of property, and many lives were lost, by cyclones in Texas and Oklahoma on Monday. The storms in the South were the most destructive ever known.

A private mint at Omaha has been making better silver dollars than Uncle Sam, or, at least as good. About half a million have been issued.

The Tidings says that sheep shearing is in full blast in Mason Valley, 25,000 sheep being on hand for shearing. Shearers are paid from 5½ to 6 cents a head.

Evans, the murderer of Messenger Tovey in June last, near Jackson, has been convicted of murder in the first degree, with imprisonment for life.

The President has sent the name of Marion W. Eibechutz, to the Senate as Receiver of Public Moneys at Independence, Inyo county.

Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian Patriot, died at Turin on Tuesday evening, aged nearly 92.

The rate war between the Southern Pacific and Atchison railroads is ended, and the former rates reinstated.

The landing of the English marines at Bluefield, Nicaragua, was done for the protection of British interests.

The Hillside Company will set out five housand fruit trees on their land near Bishop this Spring.

Cleveland was 57 years old on St. Patrick's Day, and the day before, Gresham was 62.

There have been floods and washouts on the Idaho division of the Union Pacific.

The Republicans carried Marysville on Tuesday by sweeping majorities.

Gov. Colcord has designated April 20th as Arbor Day in Nevada.

The Creamery in Mason Valley was burned on Sunday last.

Since their late robbery the Virginia & Truckee R. R. Co. pay with checks.

Bad roads have sent wood up to $8 a cord at Nevada City.

A cyclone did much damage in Texas on Monday.

Scarlet fever has broken out in the Virginia City jail.

Corbett has declined to fight Jackson in Texas.

NOT SO BAD.

In publishing the account of the late horrible murder of Mrs. Adaline Eggleston in Antelope Valley the Carson papers, excepting the News, were outrageously imposed upon by some natural born liar, who gave them the startling information that our old Antelope fellow citizen, R. G. Watkins, whom they designated as "Dick Watkins," as though he was a hard character, was the guilty murderer, and that he had been arrested and put in the Bridgeport jail, which was guarded by Sheriff Hays to prevent the infuriated Bridgeporters from taking him out and hanging him. These papers went still further, accusing him of having murdered a person some forty or more years ago, and calling him a "shyster lawyer," and charging him with all sorts of evil doings; but the worst in the whole deck was an article in the Dayton, Nev., Times, which says that Mr. Watkins should have been hung years ago, and winds up by its editor saying that "the murder was one of the most brutal that ever occurred in this country and Watkins should hang." Mr. Watkins is an old gentleman, a Mexican War Veteran, an Indian fighter in the Nevada Indian wars, and is Postmaster at Coleville, in Antelope Valley, where he has a happy home with an estimable wife, and not one of his old neighbors have suspected him of the horrible crime the Nevada papers have convicted him of. All the Carson papers had to say was also published with startling head lines in the San Francisco papers, so that our venerable friend has been well, if not enviably, advertised. The visit of District Attorney Hayes, of Mono county, to Carson on Sunday last, opened the eyes of the Carson editors to the fact that they had said too much in print, and they quickly "took back" what they had written about Mr. Watkins, but the correction will travel much slower than the lies, and many will not see the correction, as the San Francisco papers did not make it as prominent as they did the story of the murder. We understand that Mr. Watkins will sift the matter of this libel to the bottom and prosecute the authors.

The freedom of the press is a glorious boon to the people of the United States, when it is not abused, as it often is, but newspaper publishers should know of their own knowledge that they are publishing the truth, or know that their informant is responsible and worthy of belief. A man may not be any better than he ought to, and many may think he ought to have been hung long ago, but the particular individual and his friends may think otherwise. We have no doubt many readers of the Dayton Times wish its editor had been "hung years ago;" and we are confident that we have had readers of the CHRONICLE, and CHRONICLE-UNION within the past thirty years who have wished the publishers of this paper had been hung forty years ago, but we may say that we have never felt that way ourselves. It would have been a great shame to have hung us at such an innocent age—but many of those who undoubtedly wished it had occurred are now probably with his Satanic Majesty in Hades.

Oh Dear! It is said that a woman was at the bottom of the late rumpus at Denver. Mrs. Waite it is said was egging her husband, the crazy Governor of Colorado, to oust the Police Commissioners by force of arms. In order, we presume, that her husband should have a show to ride through Denver with "blood up to the bridle," she wanted to see every National Guardsman swept from the face of the earth. What a blessing it must be to have such a wife.

The Tariff bill was reported to the Senate on Tuesday. The fight over it will soon commence and be a bitter one.

The Indians are becoming excited, even the squaws are carrying fire arms to protect themselves. It appears that two strange Indians are in the valley. They keep in seclusion during the day but towards dark they can be seen on the war-path. A young man known as "Snooks" was shot at the other evening four times, one of the bullets passing through the lapel of his coat. He was not hurt, and returned the fire, but was so frightened he could not hit his assailant.—Genoa Courier.

A farewell party was given W. Ritchford and family last Friday evening at the Gardnerville Hotel. Those who attended had a delightful time. Dancing was continued until a late hour. Mr. Ritchford and family went to Antelope Valley last Monday, where they will reside in future, Mr. R. having accepted a position on the ranch of T. B. Rickey at Topaz.—Genoa Courier.

AN UNSEEN ENEMY

Is more to be dreaded than an open and visible one. That subtile and lurking foe, which under the generic name of malaria manifests itself when it clutches us in its tenacious grasp, in the various forms of chills and fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague or ague cake, can only be effectually guarded against by fortifying the system against its insidious attacks with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a thorough antidote to the poison of miasma in the system, and a safeguard against it thoroughly to be relied upon. In the event of a malarious attack, avoid poisoning your system with quinine, and use instead this wholesome remedy, unobjectionable in taste and far more efficacious than any drug. Use the Bitters for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, kidney complaints and rheumatism.

NEW TO-DAY.

CAUTION.

MY WIFE, MAUDE B. DAY, HAVING LEFT my bed and board, without any cause whatever, and against my wishes and without my consent, I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract from and after this date.

CHARLES E. DAY.

Dated March 24th, 1894. mh24-2m

THE YIDDISH DIALECT.

A Corruption of Hebrew That Exists in Every Community Where Jews Live.

Yiddish will defy the definition of the smartest lexicographer, for not any one of these could state in a few words what constitutes the dialect, which is nevertheless perfectly clear to every Jew. It evades definition because of its mixed nature, and because it is a different thing according to the latitude and longitude it inhabits. The Yiddish of Poland and Germany is very different from that of the east end of London, though the latter is based in a very large measure on the former.

In other words, says the Jewish Chronicle, it is influenced by its environments, an expression of which the evolutionists are so fond. The basis of Hebrew words, with their ancient encrustrations of who knows what which have clung to them in their wanderings through all climes and through the centuries, still goes on gathering new influences day by day as it needs them, and so Yiddish is, like all other languages, an ever-shifting element, only perhaps more so. But all this we have known for a long time.

It is perhaps not so generally known, however, that this same Yiddish in its turn exercises a considerable influence over its neighbors and flowers the languages of the Gentiles among whom it dwells by many a telling and significant word and phrase.

A Dismantled Monitor.

The monitor Saugus, that took part in Admiral David Porter's bombardment of Fort Fisher in December, 1864, now lies dismantled at a Philadelphia wharf awaiting a purchaser who needs a coal barge. Her armor has been stripped off and the spinning turret removed. The Saugus was one of the monitors that, casting anchor within range of Fort Fisher, opened fire upon it, and in little more than an hour demolished all but the bomb-proof portions of the fort. The attacking fleet consisted of thirty-five regular cruisers, five ironclads and a reserve of nineteen other vessels. According to Gen. Grant it was "the most formidable armada ever collected for concentration upon one given point." The Saugus was built during the latter part of the war. In 1891 she was sold by the government to a Philadelphia firm, which made the purchase with the object of reselling to some South American state in need of a second-hand warship. The negotiations failed, and the Saugus was then dismantled. She had been built to last, for it was necessary to use dynamite in the work of unsheathing her hull.

MEDICAL.

Mr. N. L. Salter

A well known photographer of Merced, Cal., testifies: "My face and body were covered with red blotches which disfigured me and caused much suffering. Other medicines failed to help my case, but after taking four bottles of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I am entirely free from my blotches and am perfectly well." HOOD'S CURES.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and carefully prepared. 25c. Try a box.

T. T. KOENIG, M. D.,

(Regular Graduate),

Physician and Surgeon;

n4-tf BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1893. Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT

of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being One half (½) of said tax is due January 1st, 1894, and payable and, if not paid prior to the

THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1894,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto.

ALSO, further NOTICE is given, that the Tax on the whole of the Personal property, and one-half (½) the Real Estate, which was not paid when due, as the First Installment, prior to the 27th day of November, 1893, and to which a penalty of Fifteen (15) per cent. was added thereto is due and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1894,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the

SECOND DAY OF JUNE, 1894,

the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the

NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1894,

and will be sold on the

SECOND DAY OF JULY, 1894,

at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for lawful money of the United States, cash in hand paid.

☞—Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coin. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, December 29th, 1893.

M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector
of Mono County, Cal.

d30

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

LIBERAL RATES
MADE BY THE
Southern Pacific Company.
FOR THE
CALIFORNIA
Midwinter International
EXPOSITION
AT
SAN FRANCISCO.

ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, GOOD FOR 30 DAYS

FROM STATIONS 50 MILES AND LESS FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD fare, with fifty cents added for one gate ticket to the Fair.

MINIMUM RATE, $1 00.

FROM STATIONS OVER 50 AND NOT OVER 150 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE THIRD fare, with $1.00 added for two gate tickets to the Fair.

FROM STATIONS OVER 150 AND NOT OVER 300 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE FIFTH fare, with $2.00 added for four gate tickets to the Fair.

FROM STATIONS OVER 300 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE FARE ONLY, with $2.50 added for five gate tickets to the Fair.

CHILDREN AGED 5 AND UNDER 12 YEARS ONE-HALF ABOVE NAMED RATES.

TICKETS WILL BE GOOD ONLY FOR A CONTINUOUS TRIP EACH WAY.

STOP OVER PRIVILEGES ON RETURN TRIP MAY BE OBTAINED BY ADDITIONAL PAYMENT OF ONE-FIFTH ONE-WAY FARE.

EXCURSION TRIPS

From San Francisco to other points in California will be allowed purchasers of special Midwinter Fair tickets at the following round trip rates:

TO STATIONS UNDER 150 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE THIRD one way fare.

TO STATIONS 150 MILES OR MORE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE FIFTH one-way fare.

For exact rates inquire of the nearest S. P. Co. Agent, or address the undersigned.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

$9 TO GENOA.

FAST TIME
AND
CHEAP FARE.

WHITTEMORE'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS
and FRIDAYS for
Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR
Genoa and Carson.

MARTIN'S STAGE
Leaves GENOA,
(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS,
and FRIDAYS,
Connecting at BOLBROOK'S,
on above days, for
TOPAZ, COLEVILLE
and BRIDGEPORT.

$9 TO GENOA.

ROUND TRIP—$5 00.

BRIDGEPORT AND BODIE STAGE LINE,

Carrying the Mail and Express.
Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except Sunday, at SIX o'clock—returning in the afternoon, Connecting with the

ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

☞ BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC. taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EASTWALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams, half price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams half-price.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PATENTS

Caveats, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, And all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO.,
JOHN WEDDERBURN,
Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of prosecuting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND

METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je18-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
409 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S
GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
1051 Market St., San Francisco
(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office—Same Building
1051 Market Street—Diseases of men: stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

When visiting the Midwinter Fair be sure to see Jordan's Museum.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to
THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,
JOHN WEDDERBURN, - - Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR
SOLDIERS, WIDOWS,
CHILDREN, PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war, Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

GOOD ADVICE.

Every patriotic citizen should give his personal effort and influence to increase the circulation of his home paper which teaches the American policy of Protection. It is his duty to aid in this respect in every way possible. After the home paper is taken care of, why not subscribe for the AMERICAN ECONOMIST, published by the American Protective Tariff League? One of its correspondents says: "No true American can get along without it. I consider it the greatest and truest political teacher in the United States."

Send postal card request for free sample copy. Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 West 23d St., New York.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its App int-ments.
☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.
The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.
my26-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.
The Table Cannot Be Excelled.
THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS.
Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 80 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.
This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the
STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS
The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.
Good Fishing in Walker River.
Commodious Stabling. my23-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
(elope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor
The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.
The table is supplied with the best the market affords.
The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.
Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 15-tf

PIONEER SALOON,
(Brick Building)
BRIDGEPORT.
☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon
d24 tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale, Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.
Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.
☞ Single or Double Teams at all hours.
A. D. WALTZE,
Proprietor.
je10 tf

ANTELOPE & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD,
Is in first-class condition, and the Shortest and Best Route to and from CARSON.
OTTO LARSON,
Lessee.

TYPE METAL
For Sale at
This Office

YOU
SHOULD TAKE
THE
CHRONICLE-UNION
AT
$3 A YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, MARCH 24 1894

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Money Order Office).
Ella E. Brady, Postmistress.
OFFICE HOURS?
Week Days—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M.

MAILS.

Bodie—every day, except Sunday. Departure, 2 P. M.—Arrival, 9 A. M.
Holbrooks—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Judge W. H. Virden, accompanied by Miss Lulu Brandon, arrived home on Monday from San Francisco, where they had been taking in the Fair.

Stewart Kirkwood came home from Mason Valley on Sunday.

District Attorney Hayes went to Carson from Antelope Valley on Sunday to have the body of Mrs. Eggleston taken up for examination.

Sheriff Hayes arrived home Sunday evening from Antelope Valley, where he had been all the week attending to the Eggleston murder case. He returned to the Valley Thursday to await developments. Deputy Sheriff E. A. Murphey accompanied him.

Supervisor Pitts and Chas. Rickey, says the Antioch Ledger, have been taking in the beauties of that section of the State.

H. M. Schooley, of Smith Valley, and brother of the late Mrs. Eggleston, was in town on Thursday.

P. E. Van Loan came over from Bodie yesterday.

GROSS NEGLIGENCE.—We last week noticed the arrest of a Mexican at Gilroy who answers the description of Frank Revada, the murderer of Leahey, very closely. C. M. Gardner, the City Marshal of that place, immediately wrote to Sheriff Hays, of this place, the letter being dated the day of the arrest, and sent through Wells, Fargo & Co's express, the express stamps showing it was dispatched from that office on March 13th, and should have been received at Bridgeport on the morning of the 15th, but there being no express office this side of Hawthorne the Express agent at that place, instead of sending it on at once by mail, detained it, even when "Important" was prominently written and underscored for particular notice, and after a friend of Sheriff Hays offered him a nickel to pay postage, so that our Sheriff did not get it until last Wednesday morning, the 21st—8 days after leaving Gilroy and 6 days after its receipt at Hawthorne. When Sheriff Hays received the above letter he also received another from Marshal Gardner informing him as he had heard nothing from him he had been obliged to discharge the supposed Revada, after keeping him in jail 7 days. If he is Revada and is not again caught the fault will rest upon the Agent of the express company at Hawthorne, or with the agent at Gilroy, who should not take letters for a place where there is no express office, unless the Agent at the receiving office has common sense enough to forward it at once by mail. Since the office was closed at Bodie and this place there has been more or less trouble in getting express matter here, and our people are getting tired of it and are having packages sent through the mail. All letters should be sent to this place by U. S mail, if the writers wish prompt carriage.

THE INQUEST.—The inquest in the matter of the murder of Mrs. Eggleston was probably closed yesterday and the Antelope stage to-night should bring us the verdict of the Coroners Jury, if Sheriff Hays and Deputy Sheriff Ed. Murphey do not arrive sooner with a prisoner or two District Attorney Hayes had the body of Mrs. Eggleston examined at Carson and damaging information was gained which tends to implicate a party in the Valley who has been suspected and closely watched. The inquest has been held with closed doors, so that nothing has been given to the public that can be relied upon But we will probably know all by to-night. The Antelopers are staying at home, and they may save the Superior Court a murder trial.

POLAR WAVE.—Agreeably with Professor Hicks' prediction in Word & Works we had a taste of the polar wave he said would strike us about the 18th. A heavy blow set in on Sunday last from the southwest, but on Monday, the wind came down from the Arctic regions, fromlwhich we had a cold North wind until Tuesday night when it moderated and the sun came up smiling on Wednesday, but the cold northerwoon came up and made another disagreeable day.—Thursday was quite pleasant.

HER FIRST.—In another column will be found a letter from Sugar Pine, Tuolumne county, written by one of our former little Bridgeport girls, now about twelve years old. As it is her first attempt her Bridgeport friends will give her credit for writing so good a letter from her high Sierra home.

A CAUTION.—See "Caution" notice under New To-day.

THE weather for the past two days has been fine—but how long will it last?

SUGAR PINE LETTER.

"Love Laughs at Snow Drifts."

EDITOR CHRONICLE-UNION:

Thi king a few items from our little burg on this side of the Sierra's and coming from a (used to be) Bridgeport girl would interest some of your readers, may I trespass on a small portion of your time and paper, with a letter from Sugar Pine.

I think most writers for the press, in their maiden effort are at a loss how, or where to commence, and as I am no exception to the rule I know you will pardon me if I take up the subject nearest my heart, and give you a description of our weather.

The winter has been very severe; one continual series of storms, and almost entirely snow; at this writing it will measure over five feet on the level. Old men who have lived in the mountains for thirty years say they never saw it hang on with such tenacity.

Travel is confined entirely to snow-shoes, and we have considered ourselves very fortunate when the mail arrives once a week.

One amusing incident happened during our severest blockade.

Viz: a wedding, which is such an unusual occurrence in our little Camp that we all felt interested.

It was to be a purely family affair. No cards, etc.

Well, of course everybody in the neighborhood was on the qui vive. Dame Rumor had the day and place arranged to a nicety, and if she was correct, they were obliged to pass our house. Such waiting and watching for the procession! At dark it had not put in an appearance; were we to be disappointed?

Ten o'clock came and everybody was ready to retire to the arms of Morpheus when such a chorus as was opened by our dogs. Everyone rushed to the doors, or windows, and were rewarded by a glimpse of a lady on horseback with a gentleman ollowing after.

About noon the following day along came the minister and father of the bride. They were obliged to stop here to change their wheels for a sled.

Less than twenty yards from our barn, horse, sled, minister and papa, brought up in a snow drift, and no amount of whip persuasion could make that animal go another step, so, he was returned to the barn. Minister and papa started on a foot, and the sled rested in the drift until about a week ago, when two men dug it out of six feet of snow. While the minister was waiting the exchange of rigs we learned the particulars of why the parties of the evening before were so late in reaching their destination. They met with a similar accident, but their walk was several miles instead of two

I have exhausted the weather subject, until we have a change. I have also told you all the excitement we have had this winter. Now, as I draw this to a close I will put in our latest prayer.

May old Sol come out so warm, that the elements we have been fighting unceasingly the past two months, may disappear ere this reaches your readers.

Perhaps in some future letter I may be able to describe a season more to our mutual liking. MAMIE A. GURNEY.

Sugar Pine, Cal., March 8th, 1894.

HIS DESCRIPTION.—The following is the description of the man arrested at Gilroy and thought to be Frank Revada: Mexican, very dark; about 35 years old, 5 feet, 5¼ inches high, and weighs 143 pounds. He has a small black mustache; deep scar from Adam's apple on throat to cheek; small scar above center of forehead, not very distinct; small mole on right side of nose; wears No. 6 shoe; slightly bowlegged; eyes squinty and weak. He speaks good English. A man at Gilroy who saw him on the ranch says he vaqueroed on the Nevada Bank ranch. The above is said to be a close description of Revada.

TOO BAD.—It is too bad we have no church service here on Sundays, so our fair ones can turn out to-morrow and show their new Easter hats, or bonnets, or whatever they can be called. But they can wear them at the service on Wednesday evening, and we will all be there to see them.

THE ECLIPSE.—The partial eclipse of the moon went off, according to the program, on Wednesday morning—but we did not witness it. There is no nutriment in getting up at 4 o'clock on a cold morning to look at a dirty faced-moon.

EGG DAY.—To-morrow will be Easter Sunday, the great egg day of the season. The cold Northers we have had this week were discouraging to our hens, as they desired to do their duty for the occasion, but we guess they did fairly well.

$100 Reward, $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

NEXT.—Word & Works says the next storm period will be from the 25th to the 29th. We hope Hicks and Foster will favor us with some decent weather in April.

Apricot trees are in bloom at Hawthorne.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream tartar baking powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—LATEST UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

VISITORS AT WASHINGTON.

How Strangers Pour Into the National Capital From Everywhere.

The national capital is the Mecca of sight-seers and they flock in hundreds to this city at all times of the year, says a writer in the Brooklyn Eagle. They come singly, in couples and squads of from a dozen to a hundred. They are from all sections of the country and represent all classes of society. The spoony newly married couple, the well-to-do farmer who has harvested his crops and is enjoying the fruits of his summer's labor, and excursionists from different parts of the country journey to Washington with the convening of each congress. They take in the old historical houses, government buildings and monuments and visit the home of Washington and the Arlington cemetery. But by far the most interesting object to them is the capitol building. Here they devote the most of their time and attention and roam at will through the rotunda, statuary hall and into the galleries of the house and senate. Their chief delight, however, is to go upon the floor of the senate and sit in the seats that were occupied by the illustrious Clay, Webster, Benton and other renowned orators long since numbered among the great majority, and to recline for a moment of bliss in the vice president's chair. A majority of these visitors seem possessed with a mania for collecting souvenirs, and are ever on the lookout for something to carry away as a memento. Not an object that is portable escapes their depredating hands; they clip tassels from the costly damask portieres; chip bits of marble from the walls and pillars; take knobs from doors, and one fiend a short time ago had the audacity to cut a piece as large as the crown of a hat from the center of the twelve hundred-dollar Smyrna rug that covers the floor of the marble room of the senate. Anything in the way of pens, pencils and even inkstands that is found upon the desks of the senators is regarded as common property and as such are appropriated by the rapacious relic hunters.

MASCULINE AFFECTATIONS.

The Idiotic Stare, the Walking Stick, Evening Tie and Nonchalance.

It is said on excellent authority that the idiotic stare is still in favor among the exotic youth of swelldom, and any fashionable young man who cannot learn how to abstract every atom of expression from the countenance and look on vacancy with an expression of imbecility, cannot belong to the select coterie or hold rank in the inner circles.

There are other important matters which must be carefully committed if one desires to be in the van of fashion. The first of these relates to the walking stick, and this involves perhaps the most serious responsibility. For the stick must be left at home when going to business, to church, or to make calls. The reason of the latter by-law is that in the language of the stick, to call upon a young lady while carrying a cane, implies that the caller is on sufficiently intimate terms to look in on her casually any time. What finer subtlety than this is to be found in the intricacies of feminine etiquette!

Then there is a fixed and immutable law governing the carrying of the cane. The correct style is to hold it at an angle of forty-five degrees, with the ferrule uppermost and forward. Of course, this is the sort of thing no man could possibly discover for himself, for the unsophisticated would naturally carry his stick with the point to the ground and in so doing stand revealed as unitinted in the supreme refinement of etiquette.

No man with a particle of self-respect would wear a made-up evening tie, and as some men find it quite impossible to learn to tie the bow themselves there has sprung up a new industry for women. A young woman in London has taken up the unique calling of going from house to house tying the neckgear of distraught bachelors who cannot do it for themselves. The custom will probably be introduced on this side along with the other English quirks. Let no man in his conceit assume that when Pandora opened her casket women monopolized all the vanity.

Besides it isn't good form to be so critical. A nonchalant benevolence, superior and patronizing, is the latest mode, and it is not good form to be caustic or pessimistic any more.

Useless Expenditures for the Military.

The world supports nine million men in its standing armies and standing navies. A statistician computes that the money spent on these in excess of what is needed to provide them with the necessaries of life would provide with such necessaries half of the men now out of employment. He emphasizes the fact that the world's men militant receive fair pay in addition to their support and that the workingmen who manufacture the arms and munition of war receive high wages.

CAN'T BE DONE BY MACHINERY.

Bottles That Have to Be Manufactured by Hand.

Many attempts have been made to supplant the glass-blower by machinery, says a trade journal, but up to this time none have attained commercial importance. Either the cost of production has been found to be higher than by the time-honored method or the ware produced was not of a quality up to the demands of the market. This is more especially the case in the kinds of bottles used to contain effervescent drinks, which must be capable of withstanding a pressure of several atmospheres without failure. This, in fact, is the critical point in the automatic manufacture of bottles, since the difficulty has always been to obtain a distribution of the glass forming the walls of the bottle as uniform as in the hand work. The attempt has been made to press the body and bottom separately, and to unite the two by fusing them together, but the bottles made in this manner were very heavy and of a poor appearance. The bottle machine invented by Ashby, England, aroused much interest and was much talked of, several companies being formed to engage in bottle manufacture by this method, but none, if they still survive, have succeeded in putting any great amount of ware on the markets of the world.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiences, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents. Write for instructions and advice.

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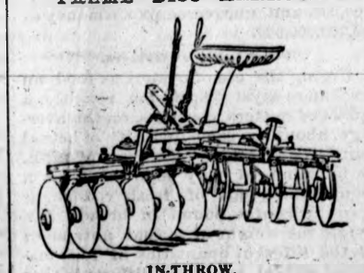
MISCELLANEOUS.

LION REVERSIBLE STEEL FRAME DISC HARROW.



IN-THROW.

4 feet cut with 20 inch discs.....List price, $50 00
6 " " " 20 " " ..... " " 62 50
8 " " " 20 " " ..... " " 80 00

Can be used with two or three horses as desired, having the only perfect three horse hitch in use. NO SIDE DRAFT. Unquestionably the most complete and perfect Reversible Disc Harrow manufactured. IN THREE MINUTES it can be changed from an out-throw to an in-throw without detaching the horses or detaching the gangs. No bolts or nuts removed in changing. No chains to gather trash.

CAN BE MADE RIGID OR FLEXIBLE AT WILL. Each and every part is made adjustable. The boxes are made of the very best material with grooved center, giving more end surface than on any other harrow, and constructed in such a way as to render them perfectly dust proof.

THIS HARROW HAS A HIGH SPRING SEAT which places the operator out of the dust, and is so adjusted that no part of his weight rests on the horses' neck.

We believe in offering this harrow that we can furnish an implement far superior to any other in the market for strength, durability and simplicity A trial will convince that we have not made any statements that we cannot honestly carry out.

Whiffletrees and Neck Yoke furnished with each Lion Reversible Harrow.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
SAN FRANCISCO .....SACRAMENTO
Sole Agent for California, Arizona and Nevada.

We carry the largest and most complete line of Hardware and Farming Implements; also vehicles, on the Pacific Coast. Write us for prices. m10-2m

MISCELLANEOUS.

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GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

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AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

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EVERY DESCRIPTION

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BEDROCK PRICES.

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General Merchandise.

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Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

DANGEROUS SHOOTING.

Clubs More Reliable Than Guns in Hunting the Seal.

The Wonderful Effect of Music on the Timid Animals—A Green Hunter's Narrow Escape from Being Torn to Pieces.

Seals are very fond of music, and the hunters who pursue them most successfully often make use of some musical instrument to attract them. In "A Seal Hunt on the Blasket Islands" a writer in Outing describes an adventure with seals, when a gun proved a dangerous weapon. The oars dipped slowly, O'Brien's eyes were fixed on the caves, and the boatmen sung in unison a weird, wild song in a kind of undertone. To the writer this seemed a curious accompaniment to a seal hunt; but he was still more surprised when one of the men produced a flute and played on it a quaint, sympathetic air, that echoed and re-echoed among the caves. The musical effects were marvelous; but our author turned to O'Brien and asked: "What is the meaning of all this?" "Oh, it is to attract the seals. In a few minutes you will see them basking on the water and on the ledges, charmed almost to unconsciousness by the music."

And so it happened; for underneath, on "an easy ledge," we saw two seals scramble up and lie quietly listening.

"Now is our time," said O'Brien, and the boatmen gently rowed toward the fascinated seals, the flute-player still continuing his tune.

Without gun or spear my friend sprang to the rocky ledge. He had with him only a bludgeon and a long knife. Noiselessly advancing upon the seals he dealt one of them a blow on the nose and then slid forward and killed it with his knife. Thus our first capture was made.

"Why not shoot the poor brutes, and so end the affair?" I asked.

O'Brien laughed. "My dear sir," he replied, "it is impossible. I will prove it to you. You have your rifle with you. Well, the next time we meet a seal I will allow you to do the work with powder and ball, and we shall see how you fare."

Then we went over to Carrigduff and endeavored with music to inveigle other seals. And we were rewarded, for far within the "great cave" there appeared a splendid male, much larger than those we had before seen—not a common seal, but one of the large, bearded seals. He was, to all appearance, unconscious of our approach.

The flute player continued his tune, and the oars pushed the waters as noiselessly as possible until we were within a few yards of the game.

"Now, try your gun," whispered O'Brien.

I climbed out of the yawl and got close to the seal. I feared to get too close, lest I should frighten him off the ledge, so I rested against the slimy rock, and, taking careful aim at a point between his shoulders, fired.

The din was awful. It seemed as if the little island were being blown to pieces by some modern battery. I became aware, too soon, that my shot had not killed the animal, and that by a series of curious spine-made movements he had come close to me and caught my ankle in his powerful jaws. I nearly fell. I was too fear-stricken to cry out.

All this happened in a moment. I felt my ankle crunch as though the foot would come off. As swiftly as possible I reloaded. I could scarcely see the brute that held my ankle, so blinded was I from pain. And I could not understand why it was that O'Brien had not come to my rescue. But there was no time to spare. I must lose my leg or kill the seal.

Placing the muzzle of the rifle against what seemed to be the shoulder of the seal, I fired. The hold on my ankle relaxed for an instant; then came a more angry bite on the thick part of my leg, and I became conscious of some one near me. A dull blow sounded, and I fainted.

It appears that O'Brien, who was looking on all the while, clambered on the rock where I was engaged with the seal and with a blow of his bludgeon ended the battle. In all likelihood he saved me from death.

FAST ART WORK.

A Charcoal Sketch Worth One Hundred Dollars Drawn in Ten Minutes.

Improvisation as an art is usually associated with music, but artists also can "dash off" a picture when the spirit moves them; and the spirit seems to have been very vigorously at work on Mr. T. B. Hardy, whose seascapes are so widely renowned, on a certain festive evening not long ago, says the London Telegram. There was stretched before him, so it is credibly reported, a sheet of paper measuring about three feet by four on an easel, and upon this canvas he was invited to execute a charcoal drawing in ten minutes. The subject chosen by him was "The Pool" below London bridge, with the usual accessories of the tower looming in the background and barges and steamers coming up the river on the floodtide.

So deftly did the artist's hand trace the design already recorded in his brain that the whole picture was finished within the very short space of time already mentioned. "Aerial and wave effects," we read, "were obtained by rapid rubbing with the hand or a cloth." It might naturally be expected that a drawing done under such trying circumstances would be somewhat "sketchy," and no doubt the details in it were rather suggested than carefully filled in; but the result was very far indeed from being a mere smudge, and the company of brother artists, literary men and actors before whom the feat was exhibited were loud in their praise. Their appreciation indeed was shown in the most practical of all possible ways, for Mr. Hardy's charcoal sketch, which had taken him only a sixth part of an hour to complete, at once changed hands for the price of twenty guineas.

GREAT VITALITY OF SNAILS.

One at the Smithsonian Lived Without Food and Water for Six Years.

The Smithsonian institution has hit upon something extraordinary in snails. The creatures may be slow, but they hold the record over all other animals for prolonged vitality under adverse conditions. Stories of toads dug out of rocks in which they had been imprisoned for ages are apocryphal, but recent discovery, says the Providence Journal, has established the credit of this humble mollusk as No. 1 in tenacity of life. Only the other day a specimen from an island off the coast of Lower California, inclosed in a drawer with a part of the mollusean collection, was found to be alive. It had had no food or water for more than six years. When placed in a box with moist earth it protruded its foot, began to move about and seemed to be as well as ever. Some time ago a few snails of a different species, gathered in Mexico, reached the Smithsonian institution and were placed in a box. They remained undisturbed for two years and three months, at the end of which time they were put into a glass jar with some chickweed and a small quantity of tepid water. Pretty soon they woke up and appeared quite active.

Pond snails, which are sometimes found alive in logs of mahogany from Honduras, possess equal endurance. Specimens carried from Egypt to Paris packed in sawdust have arrived uninjured. Other kinds have been experimented with by shutting them up in pill boxes and dry bags for years, but have survived. The limit of their vitality is yet to be ascertained. Land snails in cold climates bury themselves in the ground or under dead leaves in winter; in tropical regions they become torpid during the hot season. When about to start in on a period of sleep they seal up their shells with a close-fitting door, which sometimes is a shield of thin, transparent mucus, and in other cases an opaque membrane as thick as a visiting card. Behind this the animal constructs other walls, which serve like so many partitions to protect it against prolonged cold or dryness. It is believed that just as the seeds of plants are distributed by the winds, so likewise the eggs of snails are scattered abroad on the breezes, thus disseminating their species. They are very prolific animals. Some of the great land snails of the tropics, which live on trees and weigh a pound apiece, lay eggs that look strikingly like those of pigeons, being quite as large. The eggs are deposited among decaying vegetation, the heat of decomposition hatching them.

LOVERS' VOWS ON PAPER.

How an English Newspaper Proposes to Simplify Breach of Promise Suits.

The London Spectator, moved by the painful spectacle of the modern breach of promise case, proposes a novel expedient in order to overcome the difficulties which such suits present. It says: There would be one very simple method of lightening the task of the jury, which would also afford to young women and their guardians a means of ascertaining whether the lover had any serious intention of developing into a husband or not. Let no promise of marriage be held valid unless it is made in writing upon properly stamped paper. If the plaintiff could produce a formal promise of this kind, there would be no need to go into all the history of a doubtful courtship, or to consider any other factor in the assessment of damages than the respective incomes of the contracting parties. Of course it will be objected that such a proposition is injurious to all the romance of courtship and marriage. But where, we would ask, is the romance in nine out of ten breach of promise cases that find their way into the law courts? These cases are hardly ever brought except by people whose affections have not been deeply engaged in their acceptance of a suitor. For one young woman who now brings an action for breach of promise at least nine are jilted and suffer in silence. The more their affections have been engaged the less they can bear to tell the pitiful tale of their disappointment and witness the poor little romance of their life exposed to the ridicule and laughter of an unsympathetic world. If it once became understood that the ardent lover should offer such a proof of his good faith, then a girl would know well what to expect from a lover who withheld it. At any rate, parents or guardians of the lower and middle classes would not allow a young man to grow "too particular in his attentions"—as their phrase runs—unless he showed a disposition to furnish this guarantee. Then, if the promise were unfulfilled, even the most modest and sensitive maiden could proceed against her faithless lover without loss of pride or dignity.

Curious Flowers.

The Brazilian flower known as the "running antelope" is so called because its white petals have a series of well-defined, dark-colored lines and dots in which the imagination can readily trace the form of an antelope with its limbs outstretched and head thrown back, seemingly fleeing for its life. In the "caricature plant" one species has the imitative form on the petals, and another has it outlined in the ribs and shading of the leaves. This last mentioned curiosity bears a remarkably well-executed likeness of the duke of Wellington, and has on that account been named "Arthur and His Nose." Among the orchids the imitative form is entirely different in character, being exhibited in the shape of the flower itself. Some are exact counterfeits of bees, butterflies, moths, etc., while others take upon themselves the form of worms and beetles. Naturalists believe that in the first instance it is nature's trap to lure other bees, moths and butterflies, but in the case of the worm and beetle orchids or those that are exact counterparts of toads, lizards and huge spiders, they do not attempt to explain.

ODD CONCEITS ABOUT JEWELS.

Empress Eugenie Always Refused to Wear Opals.

The fancy for having one's birthmonth stone introduced as a mascot in all possible designs has led to some quaint and pretty conceits in the way of spoons, which have set in the handles in unique and effective fashion the stones assigned by superstition to the various months, says the Great Divide. Thus January has the garnet imbedded among fanciful tracery of silver, February the amethyst, March has the blood-stone, April the diamond, May the emerald, June the agate, July the ruby, August the sardonyx, September the chrysolite, October the opal, November the topaz and December the torquoise, while the pretty superstitions attached to the moonstone make it a favorite at all times. It is said of a famous actress that she never appears upon the stage that somewhere about her person is not to be found one of these Indian gems. When the birth-stone happens to be a secondary gem it is put in a seal, and, mounted with the monogram or crest of the owner, exercises its occult influence over the letters sent out from my lady's boudoir.

It is said that Queen Victoria has tried to set at defiance the old superstition about the opal, and that she has given many opals as presents, while of the unfortunate Empress Eugenie it is written that she has always refused to wear the stone. The old legend tells a story of an opal belonging to a Roman senator which was coveted by Marc Antony, yet rather than part with it the records say that the senator went into voluntary exile, preferring to part with his country rather than lose his gem. The modern prejudice against this beautiful stone seems not to have prevailed among the ancients, who believed that it strengthened sight, made its wearer lovable, dissipated melancholy and paled at the approach of poison.

That Sir Walter Scott shared the prejudice of modern times against the opal seems indicated in "Anne of Geierstein." Anne's grandfather married a lady, so the tale reads, with a wonderful opal. On the day of christening their child the opal first glowed, then paled and shortly after the wife and husband both died.

MONEY STOCKS OF THE WORLD.

The Highest Per Capita Is in France and the Lowest in China.

A report recently issued by the treasury department presents a table showing the monetary systems and approximate stocks of money in the aggregate and per capita in the principal countries of the world.

From this table it appears that France, with a population of 38,300,000, has the highest per capita of any of the countries named in the table, it being $36.81. "The Straits Settlements," with a population of 3,800,000, follows with a per capita of $28.94.

Closely following and having very nearly the same per capita are Belgium, $26.70; Australia, $26.05; the United States, $26.02, and the Netherlands, $24.34. In China, a country having a population of 402,700,000, the masses apparently do not have much to handle, for the per capita is but $1.80, all in silver. Countries following China closely in this respect are Roumania, with a per capita of $4.60; Servia, $4.27; Sweden, $2.71; Turkey, $2.39, a population of 39,300,000; Central American states, $3.78; Japan, $4; India, $3.44, against a population of 287,200,000; Hayti, $4.90.

The money issued by the United Kingdom is sufficient to give each individual $20.44 if equally divided, and that of Germany $18.56 to each person. Portugal, with a population of but 4,700,000, has a per capita of $21.06, and Egypt a per capita of $19.85.

The South American states have a per capita of $19.07; Canada, $10; Cuba, $12.81; Italy, $9.59; Switzerland, $14.48; Greece, $12.22; Spain, $17.14; Austria-Hungary, $9.59; Norway, $6.60; Denmark, $11.72; Russia, $8.17, with a population of 124,000,000, and Mexico, $5. Since this statement was tabulated the per capita circulation of the United States has decreased to $25.55.

The table puts the stock of gold money at $3,901,000,000; silver, $3,931,100,000, and uncovered paper money at $2,700,000,000.

Food Value of Oysters.

Urging the use of oysters as food, an exchange says: "Speaking roughly, a quart of oysters contains, on the average, about the same quantity of actual nutritive substance as a quart of milk, or a pound of very lean beef, or a pound and a half of fresh codfish, or two-thirds of a pound of bread. But while the weight of actual nutriment in the different quantities of food material named is widely different, that of the very lean meat or codfish consists mostly of what are called in chemical language, protein compounds, or "flesh formers"—the substances which make blood, muscle, tendon, bone, brain and other nitrogenous tissues. That of the bread contains but little of these, and consists chiefly of starch, with a little fat and other compounds, which serve the body as fuel and supply it with heat and muscular power. The nutritive substance of oysters contains considerable of both the flesh-forming and the more especially heat and force-giving ingredients.

Mortality of French Infants.

Owing to the enormous mortality of newly-born Parisians put out to nurse, and owing to the great mortality of infants, principally among the laboring classes, from diphtheria and measles, and the high mortality of the citizens from consumption, the average life or average age of those who die in Paris appears to be only twenty-eight years, while for the whole of France the average age is forty. Nevertheless the population of Paris increases more and more by the incessant immigration of provincials and foreigners, who make up two-thirds as against one-third of natives. But owing to their feeble natality and high mortality the families which are not united to these immigrants die out in three, four or at most five generations.

MEDICAL.

DOCTOR SWEANY

737 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
OPPOSITE EXAMINER OFFICE.

This learned specialist, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., but now so well and favorably known throughout the West by his long residence and successful practice in this city, continues to cure all Nervous, Chronic and Private diseases of both sexes. His name is a sufficient guarantee of a prompt and perfect cure of every case he undertakes. Poor treated free on Friday afternoons from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Nervous Debility Of every kind, name and nature treated far in advance of any other institution in the West.

Young Men If you are troubled with emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, aversion to society, stupidness, despondency, loss of energy, ambition, and self-confidence, which deprives you of your manhood and absolutely unfits you for study, business or marriage. If you are thus afflicted, you know the cause. Get cured and be a man.

Middle-aged Men There are thousands of you troubled with weak, aching backs and kidneys; frequent painful urination and sediment in urine; impotency or weakness of sexual organs and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The most obstinate cases of this character Dr. Sweany treats with unfailing success.

Private diseases, gleet, gonorrhœa, inflamations, discharges, stricture, weakness of organs, syphilis, hydrocele, varicocele, rupture, piles, fistula, quickly cured without pain or detention from business.

Kidney and Urinary aching in small of back; painful, frequent urination and thick, milky or bloody urine; Bright's disease; bladder, stomach, heart, liver, lung, throat, and all constitutional and internal troubles, permanently cured in the shortest possible time.

Blood and Skin diseases, sores, spots scrofula, syphilitic, pimples, tumors, taints, tumors, tetter, eczema, and other impurities of the blood, thoroughly eradicated, leaving the system in a strong, pure and healthful state.

Ladies if you are suffering from persisten headaches, painful menstruation, leucorrhœa or whites, intolerable itching, displacement of the womb, or any other distressing ailment peculian to your sex, you should call on Dr. Sweany without delay. He cures when others fail.

Write your troubles, if living away from the city. Thousands cured at home by correspondence, and medicines sent secure from observation. Book on SPECIAL DISEASES sent free to any one describing their troubles. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 to 12 A. M. only.

F. L. SWEANY, M. D.,
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Example of the Wild and Woolly West.

"I've seen a good many funny snaps in the way of plays and play actors in my time," said the advance agent, "but one I struck out in Milwaukee the other day was by far the best of anything I have ever been up against. It was in one of the museums there. The museum has a stock company in its theater and its great specialty is a border drama. Every week they give a new drama of the wild and woolly west.

"This play that I saw was a blood-curdler of that character, and at the time I arrived at the theater the stage was pitch dark and two men were fighting a duel. I could hear the knives clash together and hear the men stumble around the stage, but I could but faintly distinguish the forms of the actors. After awhile there was a thump on the floor, and the villain (I knew it was the villain by his accent) hissed: 'Ah, ha! Rudolph Tegherington, I have you now and no one nigh to see me do the deed!'

"Then the drummer hit the bass drum a belt and the calcium man turned on the light, and away up on the top of a rocky pass a woman (the heroine) was seen standing. 'Coward!' she shouted, 'me and heaven is here!'"—Buffalo Express.

A Japanese Want Advertisement.

Another incontestable proof of the rapid advance of the Japanese in the civilization of the west is the following advertisement, which appeared in a Tokio paper recently: "A young lady wishes to get married. She is very beautiful, has a rosy face, which is surrounded by dark, curly hair. Her eyebrows show the form of the half moon and the mouth is small and pretty. She is also very rich, well read enough to admire the flowers in the day time at the side of a life companion, or at night to sing of the stars in heaven. The man whom she will chose must be young, handsome and well educated and be ready to share the same grave with her."

Light Swifter Than Electricity.

"While the principle of seeing by electricity at a distance," says Prof. A. Graham Bell, "is the same as that applied in the telephone, yet it will be very much more difficult to construct such an apparatus, owing to the immensely greater rapidity with which the vibrations of light take place when compared with the vibrations of sound. It is merely a question, however, of finding a diaphragm which will be sufficiently sensitive to receive these vibrations and produce the corresponding electrical variations."

The Preacher's Voice.

Why a preacher should sing differently from other people is a mystery, but they all do. Every one who has heard preachers sing knows that there is a queer twang about the clerical voice when used in singing that is rarely heard save among preachers and very old members who have attended church so long that they have caught the preacher's tone. The difference is not so much in style as in the variations that a preacher never fails to introduce, and once heard can never be mistaken.

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On the Eastern Slope of the

Sierra Nevada Mountains, in California

The Oldest and Leading Paper in

MONO COUNTY.

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RELIABLE

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